

on the ability of prosecutors to charge this offense, for the vast majority of firearms have “moved in . . . commerce” before reaching their eventual possessor.

Furthermore, by also including the possibility of proving the offense by showing that the possession of the firearm “otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce,” this proposal would leave open the possibility of showing, under the facts of a particular case, that although the firearm itself may not have “moved in . . . interstate or foreign commerce,” its possession nonetheless has a sufficient nexus to commerce.

The Attorney General has advised that this proposal does not require the Government to prove that a defendant had knowledge that the firearm “has moved in or the possession of such firearm otherwise affects interstate or foreign commerce.” The defendant must know only that he or she possesses the firearm.

I am committed to doing everything in my power to make schools places where young people can be secure, where they can learn, and where parents can be confident that discipline is enforced.

I pledge that the Administration will do our part to help make our schools safe and the neighborhoods around them safe. We are prepared to work immediately with the Congress to enact this legislation. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislative proposal by the Congress.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
May 10, 1995.

### **Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Opposition Leaders in Moscow**

*May 11, 1995*

**Q.** Good morning, Mr. President.

**The President.** Good morning. How are you?

**Q.** Very good, sir. Does President Yeltsin have any reason to be upset at this meeting you're having this morning?

**The President.** I don't think so. I'm looking forward to this breakfast. I want to have this opportunity mostly just to listen to all

these leaders talk about the conditions here in Russia, what the people are going through. It's an opportunity for me to learn and to reemphasize that I came on this trip because, first, I wanted to express the feelings of the United States on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and to finally acknowledge the enormous sacrifice of the Russian people and, secondly, because I am trying to increase the security of the people of America and the people of Russia in this partnership. So I'm glad to have a chance to have this meeting.

**Q.** What are you going to tell them?

**The President.** Just what I told you just now. I'm going to listen. I'm going to listen.

**Q.** Do you think you have—you've been emphasizing the security aspect of your trip. Do you think you've succeeded?

**The President.** Yes. We're in better shape than we were before I got here. It was a good trip.

*[At this point, one group of reporters left the room, and another group entered.]*

**Q.** *[Inaudible]*—did you run today, Mr. President? Did you run today?

**The President.** I didn't. I ran yesterday, and I was——

**Q.** What about today?

**The President.** ——in the gym this morning. I ran away from the weather. I worked out in the gymnasium at the hotel. I was weak today. I gave into the weather.

NOTE: The exchange began at 8:45 a.m. at Spaso House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

### **Remarks on Arrival in Kiev, Ukraine**

*May 11, 1995*

President Kuchma, Mrs. Kuchma, distinguished members of the government: It is a great honor for me and for our party to be in one of Europe's oldest nations and youngest democracies.

This trip, which follows my stopover here in January of 1994 and President Kuchma's trip to Washington last fall, will give us an opportunity to continue the tremendous progress we have made in building strong and productive ties between our countries.